

THE WEEKLY POST.

VOL. VI.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872.

NO. 8

Keep it Before the People.

The following article was published in the *Wilmington Daily Journal* of this city on Sunday morning July 21st, 1872. It is needless to say that the *Journal* is an ardent supporter of GREELEY and BROWN, and is one of the leading Democratic papers in the State.

We ask a careful perusal of this article by our brethren of the Northern press, that they may form a correct estimate of the "liberal" feeling in North Carolina.

SENATOR WILSON.—21st JULY, 1861.

The presence of Senator Wilson in our city about this particular date, involuntarily brings us to the memories of other days. On the 18th day of July, 1861, was fought the preliminary battle of Bull Run; on the 21st of same month and year, was fought upon the banks of the same stream, and in

ground of the same soil,

Now it so happens that this large hearted Christian, this South loving Massachusetts Senator, who now calls himself Henry Wilson, but who was born to another name, just eleven years ago to-day, regaled himself "auch at Bull Run." Indeed, we never hear of Wilson that we do not think of Bull Run; and we never hear of Bull Run that Wilson does not at once spring up before our mind's eye. And we doubt not that our pious Senator often returns in his dreams to the spot he visited this day eleven years ago.

The Senator said on Thursday: "No braver men ever lived than you of the South. You gave your lives and property for your cause." Well might Henry Wilson say this to a Southern audience on the 18th day of July, and with even more appropriateness may he repeat it to-day.

The 18th and 21st of July are proud anniversaries in Southern annals. It was upon these days in the year 1861, that the little stream of Bull Run was made famous.

It will be remembered, that on this day eleven years ago, the Northern army was ignominiously, shamefully and disgracefully, driven back to the very gates of Washington, by the much despised "Southern chivalry." The route and panic of that day still stand before the world without a parallel.

It will be remembered also, that this same Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, was one of a party of ladies and gentlemen (1) who on that day left the Nation's capitol, and went on a picnic on Virginia soil. The gay party went with carriages, and ambulances, and wagons, and wines and liquors, and hamper baskets of provisions, and ice, and music, and banners, and thought them, after wine and dining upon the shady banks of some purity brook, to see the fun of blue coats driving gray-jackets before them like chaff before the wind. This Christian, large-hearted, South loving Wilson and his gay and festive party did indeed find a brook, and for a while all went as merry as a marriage bell. But the little stream bore no love for them, and ere long its waters, as they purled and bubbled and meandered, musically murmured: "Run, Yankee, run, Beauregard catch you! Run, Yankee, run, Beauregard catch you!"

Some other men charged with ku kluxing were tried before a United States Commissioner in Raleigh, and again the howl went up from the tender hearted Democracy, and again "Federal usurpations," "Despotism," and the various other choice epithets were spread out with a lavish hand by their papers.

Now, the boot comes again on the other foot. The barber Cross claimed he was attacked, and a trial was immediately had before a United States Commissioner, according to law. Do we hear of "despotism," "Grant's minions," "a Jeffreys," or "anarchy," now? Oh, no! This is the proper thing. We have had occasion to speak of this Cross case several times, and we now have the facts as sworn to by himself. "He didn't even have to flee to the woods to spend the night. He was in a noisy crowd, and was insulted, and drew a razor. He got hit and run. The crowd followed, and a policeman protected him. He went to the hall and heard the speaking, and "went home un molested between 11 and 12 o'clock."

Now, gentlemen, who is trying to make political capital out of a small row? The flaming editorials, which have appeared all over the State about this man Cross can be counted by scores, and it only amounted to a personal encounter, such as we often have in this city. We are perfectly willing that this matter should be investigated before a United States Commissioner. It is in accordance with our ideas, and what we have always advocated. If Cross' assailant is guilty let him be punished, and when we capture ku klux with their fascinating disguises let them be punished, and don't let us hear such bitter denunciation of a most righteous law.

The College boat races are soon to take place. Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Williams, Brown and other schools are to participate. Harvard will win.

The Philadelphia Age says: "Indiana is conceded to Greeley and Brown." By whom?

cry of a wounded man calling for water! water! water! No man who has lain a night upon a battle-field can fail to remember it.

We venture to say that outside of the Cannibal Islands, never before did a party of ladies and gentlemen ever seek such accessories to social pleasure! And yet this man Wilson boasts himself to be overflowing with the milk of human kindness! To us he seems to possess the nature of a hyena, rather than that of a man.

The man who went with a party of ladies and gentlemen to jumet and feast, and carouse amid dead and dying Southerns, cannot deceive us with a few soft words of cant and hypocrisy.

We well remember the stench of that same battle field upon which the Christian, large-hearted, South loving Senator came for a picnic, but that stench came not from the bodies in gray jackets!

But the picnic did not turn out as the Senator anticipated.

The Colored Vote.

If there are those who entertain the idea that any part of the colored vote of the country will be cast for Horace Greeley in the coming Presidential election, they will find themselves victims of gross miscalculation. The colored vote cannot be divided. The colored people have not learned the lessons of bitter experience in vain.

It does not always require differs education and culture to enable men comprehend great political principles. The colored man is aware that the issues now pending are not questions mere personal preference, but of vital principles, in reference to which discerns his duty with a perceptiveness that no sophistry can measure.

It is not always required that a

lithargic, awoke and prepared for a

bloody war. The result is well known.

The Yankees did run at Bull Run; they ran fast and disgracefully, but they ran a different way afterwards and kept running Southward until they halted at Appomattox, to witness the unconditional surrender of their enemies. And how were the Confederates treated. General Grant with that magnanimity only common to great minds, paroled the vast army and said, tell your boys to take their horses to make a crop!

To day two men stand before the people of the United States, as candidates for the Presidency. One, the editor of a newspaper, used all his great influence in urging an advance of the Federal army when it was not in a condition to move.

The Tribune's "On to Richmond" will not soon be forgotten. HORACE GREELEY had already done what he could to arouse the passions of the North and but a few weeks before this battle had said that the rebels "must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children." The other candidate, General GRANT, met these successive eras of our subsequent history, he has reached the full stature and estate of manhood, self-made and self-poised; clothed and fitted with all those glorious attributes which in all times and places men wear who master men. In the republics which have preceded ours, the masters of the State were accustomed to advance their favorites to the imperial purple upon their shields and spears. Our illustrious guest and favorite rises to the highest honors of this republic by the mere force of intellectual gravitation, and his advent to power is hailed by the acclamations of millions of men, busy toilers of brain and muscle in the old world as well as the new; a mechanic and a citizen; Senator and statesman; a heroic American Republican, and a friend of mankind; our hearts swell with gladness when we consider the opportunities he has enjoyed, the illustrious example he furnishes, and the splendid services he has achieved. Fortunate man, we welcome you to-day to the metropolis of a New North State!

We greet you as once Cimex the Epitome was greeted by the Senators of Rome, when he came charged with a similar mission of peace and reconciliation. They said of him that he had conquered more cities by his eloquence than had his sovereign by the sword; and posterity will say of you that on this spot you enjoyed a patriotic triumph grander than any your victorious legions had achieved.

Come what may the colored vote will not be misled. The colored man knows that his future is not yet fully assured, and he sees no safety outside the Republican ship. He never deceived us "at the front" and he will not at the ballot-box.

The days are speedily flying, and soon will come the important hour when the ballots are to decide whether this State shall live under a free system or not. A few short days more, and it will be decided whether our beloved Constitution is to be altered and shaped to defeat the great principles for which it was formed. Only a few more days to labor, and one day to cast our ballots, and then we must abide the result! Will it be for weal or woe? Are the rights now guaranteed to us by the Constitution to be endangered and swept away, or will it stand as a rock amid the billows, our defense and shield in time of danger. Do our friends sufficiently comprehend this great crisis? Are we to be overthrown, or shall our Constitution stand firm as our Western hills? A few short days will decide. Our enemies are jubilant and boastful, but they are divided in many counties of the State. If we are united and labor to our end—success—it will certainly be ours. Is it not worth working for? Let us forget minor difficulties, and press onward for success, and we shall attain it.

On the local canvassers now devotes the labor. See that your men are all properly registered, and then see that they all vote! You must all labor hard from now until the sun has set on Thursday night, and the ballots are counted. And it may be written of our canvassers in every township: "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

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What makes this class of people so eager for his election?

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of that memorable fight, the Battle of Bull Run, where the Federal army broke just before the Confederate army retreated, and of course it was claimed as a Confederate triumph. All thinking men admit that this was the most serious disaster that could possibly have happened to the Southern cause. Before this battle the Administration believed that the "erring sisters" could be induced to return to their allegiance, and that but little blood would be shed. Regiment after regiment was refused by the authorities at Washington and no authority could be obtained for the formation of fresh troops until after that battle. The Confederates, flushed with this doubtful victory, became more firm in their demands for "Southern inde-

pendence."

Reception Speech of Judge Cantwell, to Senator Wilson, Wilm-

ington, N. C., July 18, 1872.

We have been requested by many of our friends to publish the remarks of JUDGE CANTWELL, at the reception at the City Hall, and although we have not published the full speeches made that day, we give room for this report with great pleasure.

After the vast crowd in the City Court Room had become quiet, Judge CANTWELL called the meeting to order, and said:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—On behalf of His Honor, the Mayor of the city and the several committees of reception and arrangement, I am to an-

ounce the arrival here of Senator Wil-

son, John Pool, our own distinguished

representative in the Senate of the

United States. (Cheers.)

GOOSEY GREELEY.

ALB—"Royal Chariot."

Come through the heather,

And round him gather,

Come rebels, come roughs,

Quite freely,

We'll gather and go,

Along with Goosey Greeley.

Let Baltimore display once more

Her Blood-Tabs, in their freedom;

The Ku-Klux Klan shall be the van

While Jeff's on hand to lead 'em

Chorus—Come through the heather, &c.

The late Calm and soreheads all,

The traitors we must remember,

And for bold now "you bet" they go,

From now until November.

Come through the heather, &c.

The Tammany ring its horrids will bring,

To vote both late and early,

We'll rally and sing with the Tammany ring,

"We goes for Greeley and Greeley."

Then through the heather,

And round him gather,

Come one and all quite freely,

And as you run,

The Goose is Horace Greeley.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 18.—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Same as previous

quotations. Sales of 418 bbls at \$2.75 for

Virgin, \$2.50 for Yellow Dip, \$2.50 for

Hard, \$2.25 lbs.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—No sales reported.

Dealers hold at 45 cents, 44 cents have been

offered.

ROSIN.—Is without change in price.

Sales of 1,375 bbls at \$2.25 for Strained,

\$2.30 for \$2.40 for low No. 2, \$3.00

for No. 1, \$3.25 for \$3.50 for extra No. 1,

\$4 for low Pale, \$4.50 for Pale, and

\$5 for \$5.50 for Extra Pale.

TAR.—No sales reported.

COTTON.—No sales.

FRIDAY, July 19.—1:30 P. M.

ROSIN.—Sales of 1,846 bbls at \$2.25 for

Strained, \$2.30 for \$2.40 for low No. 2, \$3.00

for No. 1, \$3.25 for \$3.50 for extra No. 1, \$4.25

for low Pale, \$5.00 for Pale.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No change in price.

Sales of 424 bbls at \$2.50 for Hard, \$3.50

for Yellow Dip, and \$3.75 for Virgin.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales of 330 casks

at 45 cents \$ gallon for Southern packages.

TAR.—No sales.

COTTON.—No sales.

SATURDAY, July 20.—1:30 P. M.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales of 593 bbls,

sold late last evening, and 187 bbls sold to-

day, at 45 cents per gallon for Southern

packages.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales of 607 bbls at

\$2.50 for Hard, \$3.50 for Yellow Dip, and

\$3.75 for Virgin, per 280 lbs.

ROSIN.—Sales of 876 bbls at \$2.25 for

Strained, \$2.50 for No. 2, \$2.75 for low No.

1, and \$3.00 for No. 1.

TAR.—Sales of 50 bbls. 1 lot of 25 bbls at

THE WEEKLY POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Business Manager.
J. C. MANN, Managing Editor.

Friday, July 26th, 1872.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
of Massachusetts.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
MARCUS ERWIN, of Buncombe.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Wake.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:
1. Edward Ransom, of Tyrrell.
2. William F. Loftin, of Lenoir.
3. Wm. A. Guiton, of Cumberland.
4. Thomas M. Argo, of Orange.
5. Wm. H. Nichols, of Rockingham.
6. William S. Bynum, of Lincoln.
7. James G. Ramsey, of Rowan.
8. James M. Justice, of Rutherford.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
CURTIS H. BRODEN, of Wayne.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
W. H. HOWERTON, of Rowan.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JAMES REID, of Franklin.

FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN REILLY, of Cumberland.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
T. L. HARGROVE, of Granville.

FOR SUP'T PUBLIC WORKS,
SILAS BURNS, of Chatham.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
1ST DISTRICT,
CLINTON L. COBB, of Pasquotank.

2ND DISTRICT,
CHARLES R. THOMAS, of Craven.

3RD DISTRICT,
NEILL MCKAY, JR., of Harnett.

4TH DISTRICT,
WM. A. SMITH, of Johnston.

5TH DISTRICT,
THOMAS SETTLE, of Rockingham.

6TH DISTRICT,
O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.

7TH DISTRICT,
DAVID M. FURCHES, of Fredell.

8TH DISTRICT,
W. G. CANDLER, of Buncombe.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE L. MABSON.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JAMES HEATON,
WILLIAM MCLAURIN,
ALFRED LLOYD.

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES W. SCHENCK, JR.

FOR CORONER,
EDWARD D. HEWLETT.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS,
JOSEPH C. HILL.

FOR TREASURER,
EDWIN R. BRINK.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
SILAS N. MARTIN,
E. M. SHOEMAKER,
JAMES A. LOWERY,
GEORGE W. BOURDEAUX,
AUGUSTUS H. MORRIS.

KEEP BEFORE THE PEOPLE!
Gov. CALDWELL AND HIS FRIENDS
GAVE THE MECHANICS AND LABORERS OF
THIS STATE THE FIRST LIEN LAW THEY
EVER HAD.

Judge Merrimon and his friends told the people of this State in 1868 that every vote for our present Constitution was a vote for negro supremacy. Was their assertion true?

Who told the people of Wake last summer that if the Convention was voted down they would have to pay fifty dollars tax on every thousand dollars' worth of property. Answer—Judge Merrimon.

It is urged by our opponents, that they are in favor of the Homestead Act, and the Lien law, and abolishing the property clause, and imprisonment for debt. But why do they claim this? It is to inveigle honest laboring men and small farmers into voting their ticket. If they are in favor of all these great REPUBLICAN BLESSINGS, why did they not give them to the people when they had the power? We all know they did not. If they endorse these Republican measures now, they admit that the Republican party was doing right when they were moving Heaven and Earth to defeat it. If they had succeeded in their designs, does any sane man believe they would now be enjoying these great benefits? We think not.

It behoves all those who want the Homestead Act, and all these Republican measures, to stand by the party which gave them, or they will be imperiled if not absolutely lost! If we are desirous of losing all we have gained in the past four years, of prosperity and the confidence of our Northern States, let us alter our Constitution and thereby prevent any more capital from coming here and go back to the old times, by voting the State Democratic ticket!

When the rebellious Traitors are overwhelmed in the Field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to Peaceful and

Contented Homes. THEY MUST FIND POVERTY AT THEIR FIRESIDES, AND SEE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGS OF CHILDREN.—HORACE GREENLEY, Tribune, May 1st, 1861.

From the Tribune, 1861.
"I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable ku klux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. I therefore on every proper occasion advocate and justified the ku klux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger."

The Importance of this Campaign.

There has probably never been a time in the political history of the country, when people looked with such eager eyes towards North Carolina. As Senator WILSON said Thursday, we are on the skirmish line and are first to meet the enemy. If we vanquish him here, the election of GRANT will be a matter of form. If we are defeated here, we are indeed casting a heavy burden upon the shoulders of our comrades in the other States. We have but a few short days more to labor in the good cause. The enemy is making strenuous exertions. Vast sums of money have been sent here for his use, and all the renegade Northern speakers who could be found are at labor in the State. What does it mean? It simply means that if the Democrats succeed in carrying North Carolina on the first of August next, it will be hailed as a Liberal Republican triumph all over the Union and inspire our enemies with new vigor. We will see large placards in the press declaring that the old North State has wheeled into line, and the foes to good government will greatly rejoice. The result of such a triumph would be disastrous to the poor or laboring man. The Constitutional amendments would be passed—all together, for they can't select part—and away will go the Homestead Law. Has any one forgotten how the supporters of MERRIMON fought the Constitution with this noble provision in it? Does not every one know that Judge MERRIMON carries his warfare against the Homestead Law to the Supreme Court of the State? Away will go the Mechanics Lien Law! Every Mechanic in the State knows he is indebted to the Republican party for this great law. Will he vote to destroy the party which gave it to him?

They would reestablish the old County Court system which is much more expensive than the present one. Cannot all Administrative matters be settled more promptly and cheaply now than ever before? Every man who has business with Probate Judges knows it to be true. To be sure it is a hard system for Attorneys, for under the present Code, anyone can appear in the Probate Court and transact his business without the expense of employing an attorney if he chose. We do not blame Attorneys, therefore, for disliking the Code, but like the Homestead and the Lien law, it is the poor man's friend. Do you want it all swept away and the old anti-war laws reenacted? Shall we consent to a change? Shall we throw away the labors of the past five years and go back to where ANDY JOHNSON put us and left us? We do not think so badly of North Carolina. We have faith in her professions of loyalty and love of Justice. Let her stalwart sons stand firm.

But on the other hand, if we desire peace and prosperity and a continuation of the great benefits we are now enjoying, stand by the Republican party, which never said a rich man was better than a poor man, but always has labored for the good of all mankind.

Let us then remember how few days there are to labor and give our entire time to this great work. Republican triumph in North Carolina in August means a National Republican triumph in November. Peace and Prosperity will smile upon us and the Star of the Republic will ascend higher in the constellation of the world.

To day witness the people's council over the affairs of the Nation.

We say Nation, for the first gun of the approaching campaign, will be fired from North Carolina, and the people of the United States are patiently waiting to hear from us. The Democrats say that if they can carry North Carolina by one thousand votes for Merrimon, they can carry it by twenty thousand for Greeley.

It therefore behoves us to be watchful and earnest during the remaining two short weeks of our State canvas. The importance of our State campaign is manifest, from the number of Greeleyite speakers sent here from the North. They are sparing neither money nor expense, and under the cover of charging us with bringing into the State a large amount for political purposes, are expending vast amounts of money to aid the Democratic canvas.

It is therefore eminently proper that our people listen to National and State speakers to-day, for their interests go hand in hand. Success in August, means success in November, and the great importance to us of not only the State, with their millions of wealth and untold millions to be realized by the further development of our resources but it may be the success of the National cause with its manifold benefits to the laboring class. A change in our present Constitution would throw so great a distrust upon the stability of our State Government, that no more capital would come into the State. The election of Dr. Greeley, whose peculiar financial views are well known and not favored by capitalists, would cause almost a financial ruin in the land, and North Carolina would suffer cruelly. We are fast emerging from the ruin of the late war. The Republican Constitution, securing a homestead and a Mechanic's Lien Law have done more to make our State prosperous, than all the talking Democratic lawyers can do in twenty years. Shall we consent to a change? Shall we throw away the labors of the past five years and go back to where ANDY JOHNSON put us and left us? We do not think so badly of North Carolina. We have faith in her professions of loyalty and love of Justice. Let her stalwart sons stand firm.

Remember.
Do not forget that while there is no National Democratic party, there is a State Democratic party, complete in its organization and working day and night for success! Are we sufficiently aware of our danger? Shall we be deceived with all the rigmarole of Democratic charges of fraud and corruption; charges proved false over and over again, but still reiterated with the same earnestness? We hope not. Let our friends be wide awake, and labor hard, and the victory will again be ours. Every man must Register. Let committees be appointed in every Township and a thorough canvass made to see that every man is Registered. Prepare lists and see that every registered voter is polled. Have committees at the polls to see that every man has the right ticket and deposits it in the proper box. Our enemies are vigilant and have surrounded the election laws with so many technicalities that it will require the most scrupulous care to prevent mistakes. See that the election committees are thoroughly posted and at their posts all day. With these precautions and a vigilant eye on the enemy, they will be defeated.

Strains.
Our cotemporary strains! We might say, that strain again, but we restrain. What mighty power! Course it willlect Greeley. "Innocent men" and "packed juries." Pretty good. We suppose the prisoners who plead guilty were "innocent men," also. Poor lambs! They never did anything wrong—they vote for Greeley.

Hear our friend, the Star:

"Don't be too conscientious." Insult the noble women of the land, burn the barns and dwellings of the landed proprietors, mob conservative editors, make war on popular liberty with bayonets and by threats seek to intimidate free-men from voting; use United States funds to corrupt voters; drag innocent men from their homes, and ministers of our holy religion from their altars to be immured in dungeons and tried before packed juries—do all these things for the sake of the dear Radical party—"don't be too conscientious."

The Great Republican Mass Meeting.

Proceedings at Hilton.

The procession arrived at Hilton at 8 o'clock and the vast crowd being reduced to order, Mr. W. P. Canaday announced the officers of the meeting as follows:

HON. GEORGE Z. FRENCH, CHAIRMAN.
Messrs. James Wilson, John Maultsby, John Reily, Nat McLean, Amos McCulloch, James Whitaker, J. B. Ramsey, D. Rumley, Wm. Cutlar, Wm. Phinney, Anthony Howe, Jacob M. Wise, Henry Taylor, Joseph H. Neff, B. G. Bates, Duke Davis, Wm. Mallett, Chas. Mallett, Sr., Robt. Sweat, Jas. H. Chadbourne, Edward Kidder, John Harrison, Robt. Henning, W. H. Monroe, E. F. Martin, J. H. Carraway, Josh K. Russ, B. W. Morris, Thomas Lomax, James Dry, Wm. Kellogg, Joseph E. Sampson and G. W. Price, Vice Presidents.

Messrs. J. C. Mann, J. C. Hill, W. F. Parkins, Thos. B. Long, Alfred Lloyd and Wm. H. Gerken, Secretaries.

Mr. French made a few remarks and introduced Mr. Long, of Rowan county, who spoke for nearly an hour on State politics. Mr. Long is a very fine and fluent speaker. He has a fine voice and can be heard at a great distance. We hope we will have an opportunity of hearing him again. He explained the

WHEN HENRY WILSON

then came forward and addressed the thousands of earnest men before him, with one of those calm noble speeches and arguments never to be forgotten.

At some future day we may publish the speech in full. The crowd was still unsatisfied and ready to listen longer, and Mr. WARWICK took the stand. For one hour, the vast throngs, now swayed by his eloquence, and now literally convulsed with laughter over his side-splitting anecdotes, listened and applauded. These stories unlike many told by our Democratic brethren, would not bring a blush upon a maiden's cheek and their applicability and the inimitable manner in which they were told, established a sympathy with his large audience, which enchanted them before him. We hope to hear him again before the campaign is over. He is a great addition to our list of speakers.

This was one of the largest gatherings we have seen in Wilmington for many a day and we could not help but admire the forethought of our Committee of arrangements who provided a place for Senator WILSON to speak from the porch where the great old lover of liberty CORNELIUS HARNETT was wont to walk. HARNETT and WILSON! Noble lovers of liberty; both their names will remain upon the scroll of our American history when the present generation of defamers are dead and forgotten.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the City Hall at night to listen to Senator POOL.

At night, the City Hall was packed to listen to the words of wisdom from our noble Senator POOL who showed up the Democracy in their true colors. Gentlemanly and honorable in his debate, plain statements of unanswerable facts were fired like volleys of hot shots fired upon the shrinking foe. Hon. C. H. Brodgen followed and the enthusiasm was kept up until a late hour in the night. The meeting will be productive of great good and was a success in every respect. The delegations were mostly from the country, a large portion of the employees of the city refusing to let their workmen off. The fruits of this great meeting will show themselves in August, and thousands of men left those hallowed grounds yesterday, more firmly set in the faith of and confidence in the cause.

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THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, July 26th, 1872.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina,
I. O. O. F.
RALEIGH, N. C. July 17, 1872.

EDITOR POST: The delegation of Odd Fellows from Cape Fear Lodge arrived safely at this city on yesterday morning, and were landed at Rutges Hotel in good condition, where they have since remained, joined by delegations from other Lodges in the State, faring sumptuously.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina convened this day (Wednesday) at 9 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, with a large representation from the different Lodges in the State.

At roll call the following officers were present:

Dr. J. H. Baker, M. W. G. M.; W. J. Yopp, R. W. D. G. M.; W. E. Edwards, R. W. G. W.; J. J. Sitchford, R. W. G. S.; R. J. Jones, R. W. G. T.; W. L. Smith, R. W. G. R. G. L. U. S.; J. D. McNeely, W. G. M.; S. W. Chamberlain, W. G. C.; D. W. Morse, W. J. S.; and a large number of representatives and P. G. S. from subordinate Lodges.

After prayer, the Grand Lodge was declared open, and ready for the transaction of business.

G. M. Baker then proceeded to deliver his address to the Lodge. It was an able effort, and one which reflected credit on the G. M., and will be long remembered by those who had the pleasure of listening to it.

After the G. M.'s address the subject was referred to the appropriate committees, when the reports of the G. S., G. T., and G. R., to G. L. U. S., were submitted, which was gratifying to every good Odd Fellow.

Reports from the different Lodges were received, and referred to committees, as follows:

On Credentials.—Seaton Gales, A. R. Crabtree, John Stoar.

State of the Order.—W. H. Bagley, W. S. G. Andrews, C. M. Busbee.

Finance.—A. R. Crabtree, J. H. Baker, A. J. Yopp.

Petitions.—J. C. Blake, A. R. Miller, D. McLean.

Returns.—John Sholar, R. A. Watson, W. P. Weatherall.

Correspondence.—W. C. Davis, H. T. Clawson, J. Taylor.

Lodges not Represented.—E. Zoeller, T. W. Blake, D. G. McRae.

Unfinished Business.—Phil. Theim, Marcus Bear, H. C. Prempert.

The roll of Lodges was then called, when the different representatives presented the business from their respective Lodges.

The Lodge then adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grand Lodge met according to adjournment.

Considerable business of no importance to the public was transacted until the hour of 5 o'clock arrived, when the Lodge went into secret session, and the unwritten work of the Order was exemplified by G. R. W. L. Smith, of your city.

The hour of six having arrived, the Lodge adjourned, after having set apart the hour of 11 o'clock to-morrow for election of officers in the Grand Lodge.

As above stated, we are stopping at the National Hotel, where nearly all the Representatives have preferred quarters, being blessed with cool rooms, an attentive host, and obliging waiters. We are situated opposite the State House, and enjoy the fine shade trees.

The Grand Encampment meets to-night.

SECOND DAY.

RALEIGH, July 18th, 1872.

The Grand Lodge met this morning at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Reports from the various committees were received and acted upon.

Some discussion was then had upon matters of minor importance up to the hour of 11 o'clock, when the special order for the election of officers came up. The result was as follows:

Wm. J. Yopp, of Wilmington, M. W. G. M.; Wm. H. Bagley, of Raleigh, R. W. D. G. M.; S. W. Chamberlain, of Wilson, R. W. G. W.; J. J. Litchford, of Raleigh, R. W. G. S.; R. J. Jones, of Wilmington, R. W. G. T.; Rev. J. B. Webb, of Kinston, R. W. G. Chaplain; Seaton Gales, of Raleigh, R. W. G. Rep. to G. L. U. S.

No important business was transacted up to 4 o'clock P. M., when the installation of officers took place. W. J. Yopp, G. M. elect, being presented by P. G. M. Wm. L. Smith and Seaton Gales, was duly installed by the retiring G. M., J. H. Baker. Upon taking his seat, the Grand Master delivered a few pertinent remarks, and proceeded to install the balance of the officers.

The following appointments were then made by the Grand Master: J. C. Blake, of Raleigh, R. W. G. Marshal; D. Cogdell, of Goldsboro', R. W. G. Conductor;

H. T. Clawson, of Raleigh, R. W. G. G. For this District the following appointments were made: D. G. McRae, D. D. G. M.; G. M. Altafier, Installing Officer for Cape Fear Lodge; J. B. Newby, Installing Officer for Cross Creek Lodge.

After some little pleasure between the members, the Lodge then adjourned to meet in Raleigh on the second Wednesday in May, 1873, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Yours, &c., J.

R. W. Grand Encampment of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18th, 1872.

Editor Post:—The R. W. Grand Encampment of the State of North Carolina met last evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

After opening, the roll of officers was called, and all being present the Encampment proceeded to business.

Only a small amount of business appearing it was soon transacted, when the Encampment proceeded to elect officers for ensuing year, with the following result: Phil. Theim, of Raleigh, M. W. G. P. W. E. Edwards, of Greensboro', M. E. G. H. P.

J. D. McNeely, of Salisbury, R. W. G. S. E. Zoeller, of Tarboro', R. W. G. J. W. R. J. Jones, of Wilmington, R. W. G. S. & T.

The above officers were duly installed, when the following appointments were made by the M. W. G. P.:

Campbell Encampment—Marcus Bear.

Talbot do. W. H. Clark.

Faisley do. W. C. Porter.

Repton do. R. A. Watson.

Rowan do. J. D. McNeely.

McKee do. Grand Patriarch.

P. C. P. J. H. Baker was elected as Representative to the R. W. G. E. of U. S.

No other business appearing, the R. W. G. E. adjourned to meet in Raleigh on the second Wednesday in May, 1873.

Yours, &c., J.

Longfellow has been beaten, and with his defeat comes a feeling of pain and surprise. His recent splendid performances at Long Branch had almost stamped him as invincible, and we think so still. Accident caused his recent disaster, and in the opinion of racing men, whose opinion by the way, goes for but little generally, he will never run again. We predict otherwise, and when the noble animal has taken a few weeks of rest, and had his injuries carefully attended to, he will again show his victorious strides to an enthusiastic concourse.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Republican Ticket--Bladen County.

SENATOR, 13TH DISTRICT.
GEO. N. HILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
A. H. PENNY.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
EVANDER SINGLETARY,
DANIEL A. MCMILLAN,
A. J. SHAW.

JOHN NEWELL,
JAMES DANIEL.

COUNTY TREASURER.
HOWARD WILKINSON.

SHERIFF.
W. H. SYKES.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CROOM.

CORONER.
E. D. BIZZELL.

THE

JACOBI AXE,

Guaranteed to excel all others, both in shape and material. Be sure to ask for

THE JACOBI AXE,
AND ACCEPT NO OTHER.

For you will then be certain you are getting the best for your money.

EVERY AXE WARRANTED.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market street, and Dealers throughout the State.

IX HARDWARE IX

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, GUNS, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS

to our full and complete assortment, embracing all the articles of Goods we have in the trade, and to the superior advantages we can offer to them having the agency to several factors in the trade.

Always on hand Sole and harness Leather, Kips, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds, &c. &c.

Please call and examine, before purchasing, the stock at

NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St.

now 9

R. L. HARRISS,
Undertaker and Cabinet Maker

Furniture

Cleaned
AND
VARNISHED,

CHAIRS
Repaired, Piture Framed, &c.
Second on Second between Market and Princess streets.

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THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, July 26th, 1872.

THE Homestead Act is a Republican measure.

The Mechanics' Lien Law is the work of the Republicans.

Had they dared, the Democracy would take away both these safeguards of the poor man.

What has the Democracy ever done for the mechanic and laborer?

This Conservative party talks a good deal and professes a great deal, but mechanics like *acts* not words and professions.

Editorial Fairness.

The Go sboro *Messenger* is disappointed in us! We are disappointed in the editor of the *Messenger* also. We thought he was smarter than to do an opponent such injustice, but alas, we erred. We beg to assure that very *liberal* paper that it has always been our aim through life to act *FARLY*: and especially has this been so while connected with the press in North Carolina. We do not consider such ranting and charging as appeared in the *Messenger* of yesterday "fair" or even courteous.

The statement that the colored man assaulted by Barnes was dead, appeared first in the *Weldon News*, and then in the *Wilmington Star* and *Journal*, before it was published in the *Post*! Our informant stated that he was living, and we copied the statement from the city papers the next day. As this editor, accusing us of *UNFAIRNESS*, says that the statement "that the negro was killed is a wanton falsehood," he can settle that with his *Weldon* friends, where the information came from. We supposed, of course, it must be true, having seen it in three democratic papers! But we were in error.

In regard to the Duplin affair, we have been favored with two versions. One in the *Journal* in answer to their dispatch and the other in the same paper copied from the *Messenger*. The latter's statement is that the colored man, Pearson, who was a drunken democratic negro, was murdered and robbed by three conservative white men, and then winds up with the authoritative statement that there are no *ku klux* in Duplin. How do you know, Bro. BONITZ? We frankly confess we do not know whether there are any there now, but we have evidence that they have been there among the records of our courts.

A word or two of "editorial" FAIRNESS. In this copy of the *Messenger* is a copy of the article, "work," which has been repudiated until the type is worn out printing *its* *denunciation* by Republicans, but still it appears in the *Messenger* and with these remarks—"who the author of the article is need not be inquired. Gov Holden, who then owned the office, and the leaders of the radical party are equally responsible for its appearance." Does not this wise paper know that Holden was not the owner of the *Standard* at that time, and don't he know that PAGE wrote that article and was discharged therefor, and don't he know the whole article was denounced by the owners of the *Standard* and every Republican paper in this State **FOUR YEARS AGO**? And now, for the *Messenger*'s information, we will inform him that we have it from good authority that the author of the article "Work" is now employed on the *N. Y. Tribune*.

A CARD FROM JOHN REILLY!

Ex-Sheriff Reilly of Cumberland—He Refutes a Slander of the Fayetteville *Eagle* The Liberal-Democratic-Republicans.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 15th, 1872.

EDITOR OF THE ERA.—However much I desire to appear in the public press to vindicate my character, I feel it is a duty I owe to myself, my personal friends and the party which has heretofore honored me with political preferment, to notice the following article which was published in the Fayetteville *Eagle* of the 11th instant, as an editorial:

From the *Statesville American*, JOHN REILLY, ESQ., OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

This gentleman, at present the Mayor of Fayetteville, is announced on the State ticket of the Republican party, as a candidate to be the office of State Auditor, more suitable persons could not have been chosen for the position than Mr. Reilly, who is a gentleman of high standing, of fine abilities and very popular, where he is well known. His friends here feel sure of his election.

We give place to the above for the purpose of giving it the following endorsement: In 1870 when this carpet bagger was defeated for re-election as sheriff of this county, he had failed to pay over to the County Treasurer the school moneys in his hand, and when called upon by the new Board of County Commissioners (Conservatives), to settle up with the Treasurer he paid in \$1,000 ordinary county taxes, and afterwards inserted in the Treasurer's receipt the words "school money," which was a forgery. He was detected in it by the different hand-write and different ink. He at first refused to correct it, but when threatened by Mr. McKeithan, Chairman of the County Commissioners, he expunged the inserted words. See Auditor's Report for the fiscal year ending September, 1871. It is seen that Reilly makes a sworn return that he had collected State tax, \$10,854.59; county tax, \$2,660.90; a finance charge, also appointed by the County, having deducted an error in his county tax of about \$4,000—which he was required to pay. Then, if the county tax was \$5,000, the State tax, being exactly half as much, ought to be about \$12,500, but the Auditor says he only paid \$10,854.59. May be when

Reilly gets Adam's office he will correct that. This same "gentleman of high standing" is now sued in the Superior Court of this county as a defaulter in county taxes for 1865 and 1869.

*American please copy.

On reading the above in the *Eagle*, I immediately went to the Editor's office to ascertain the author of it, and there I found a little "printer's devil," a mere boy, who informed me that he was in charge of the office and would assume the responsibility of writing the article—at the same time declining to inform me who the author was. It is due to Mr. McSween, the Editor of the *Eagle* to state that the article was published during his absence. On his return I made inquiry of him, and he replied that he did not know who the author was, but would find out and give me his name.

So far, then, I have failed to find out the writer of this slanderous article, I pronounce this *Eagle* editorial an *INFAMOUS LIE* from beginning to end as is shown by the certificate hereto annexed. I further pronounce the writer of this editorial, who ever he is, a DIRTY, COWARDLY, SNEAKING, LYING, WHITE-LIVERED VILLAIN, and his conduct towards me must satisfy every honorable man that the epithets I have used have a meaning. He had the black-hearted infamy to write a libel against my character and then he shows his mean, sneaking cowardice by prompting a mere irresponsible "printer's devil" boy to assume the responsibility. I leave the public to judge for themselves.

Since the expiration of my term of office as Sheriff of Cumberland county, I have twice been a candidate before the people of Fayetteville, and have been elected both times, and now when I am a candidate for a State office, some low, dirty coward, who is politically and personally opposed to me, seeks, by an infamous lie, to prejudice the people throughout the State against me. He well knew when I was a candidate for election to office in the town of Fayetteville, such charges would not affect me here where I am known.

The people can judge from the certificates accompanying this card, whether I have paid over the public moneys collected by me as Sheriff; whether I have been guilty of "forgery" or not, and whether or not the county of Cumberland is still indebted to me. Also, how suit was brought against me at whose instance and for what purpose, whether I ever attempted to swindle the county or attempted to avoid investigation into my official acts.

If the above *Eagle* editorial is an illustration of the "freedom of the press," and a fair sample of the "high-toned chivalry and respectability" of those who oppose me politically, may God help the country.

JOHN REILLY.

Fayetteville Eagle please copy. I hereby certify that John Reilly, Esq., late Sheriff of Cumberland county, did settle his county taxes for the years 1868-'69 with the County Treasurer, S. N. Welsh, Esq., in presence of a Finance Committee appointed by the Board of Commissioners, and within the time prescribed by law. Sheriff Reilly at all times during his term or office, did advance his money at the request of the Commissioners to the county for the payment of the taxes due to the State or the poor of said county and supplying the prisoners in jail, &c., and took County Script at its *par value* in exchange for money thus advanced, the county being without the necessary money to pay current expenses.

J. W. HOPKINS.

Chairman Board of County Commissioners of Cumberland County.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 13, 1872.

On yesterday, the 12th inst., at the request of ex-sheriff John Reilly, I accompanied him to the court house where Sheriff Reilly met Mr. A. A. McKeithan, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and called for a copy of the circular containing an article in reference to Sheriff R.'s official acts as Sheriff of Cumberland county.

Mr. McKeithan stated that though his name appeared in the article, that he did not write it himself, nor did he know who did it, that the charge that Sheriff R. was required to pay \$4,500 on account of an error in his form of settlement was not true, that the County Commissioners had brought suit against Sheriff R. for \$1,000, nine hundred and forty two dollars, which he had paid in, and the commissioners claimed against him on account of the tax lists for 1868-'69, which claim Sheriff R. denied as being just, and before suit was brought offered to pay the claim that the Commissioners would satisfy him that it was just, and further remarked that as the change was made, that unless the Commissioners sued him, then he (Sheriff R.) would sue them. The Commissioners then brought suit against Sheriff R., and the matter is now pending in the Superior Court. Mr. McKeithan's statement was copied in the newspaper that he had threatened Sheriff R. Mr. McKeithan denied, and said that he had not threatened him with anything.

Mr. McKeithan further stated that a school teacher, named Harris, had been to him to get an order for money for teaching school, and he (McKeithan) told him he didn't think there was any money in the treasury. Thereupon Harris remarked that he had seen Sheriff R. at his office, and at his request Sheriff R. struck out of the receipt the words "school money," and paid in another \$100.

The words "school money" were inserted in the receipt after the treasurer had signed it, and the commissioners claimed against the money belonged to Mr. McKeithan. Mr. McKeithan implied no bad motive to Sheriff R. in doing so.

This is I think a correct statement or Mr. McKeithan's explanations.

S. A. BALDWIN, J. P., Cross Creek Township.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Cumberland County, July 13, 1872.

This is to certify that John Reilly, Esq., Sheriff of Cumberland County, did settle the balance due on his tax list for the year 1870, as soon as he was informed of the amount due by the Committee appointed to examine the "accounts of the late treasurer and other officers," and within the time prescribed by law, as appears by report of said committee on file in this office.

A. W. CAMPBELL, Deputy Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court Office, July 13th, 1872.

I hereby certify that John Reilly, Esq., has 29 judgments against the county of Cumberland, docketed in this Court, viz: Judgment docket "B," from No. 1723 to No. 1751, inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,978 upon which amount a payment of one-third has been made, as appears from the entry on the judgment dockets in each case.

A. McPHERSON, Jr., Clerk.

From the Carolina *Post*. CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, July 9, 1872.

EDITOR OF THE ERA—

Dear Sir: I was surprised to see in the newspapers this morning, a card signed by A. S. Merrimon, when an unfinished correspondence at his instance was progressing between us on the subject involved.

His attempted substitution of an *ex parte* card in place of the correspondence, compels me for the first time in my life, to allow my private matters with others to go before the public.

This attempt of Mr. Merrimon to delay my hearing is the more noticeable because as it now appears, he sought the correspondence with the intent to make publication.

Why his original intent was changed, may be explained by the correspondence itself.

I place it at your disposal.

JOHN POOL.

HON. JOHN POOL—

Sir: A friend has placed in my hands an anonymous paper published for general circulation, and entitled "read and circulate," of which I send you a copy. I have been informed that it has been extensively circulated among the people of this State, and that it is sent to them through the mails under your Congressional frank.

This paper makes such reference to myself as that I have the right, and I deem it my duty under existing circumstances, to inquire if it has been so circulated with your knowledge and consent?

I will thank you for a prompt answer.

I am, your obt. serv't.

A. S. MERRIMON.

RALEIGH, July 5, 1872.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON—

Sir: Your letter of July 3d inst., has just been received from Mr. Dupree, in which you inquire if a circular that has been sent under my frank, was sent with my "knowledge and consent." Certainly you must know that no one could use my frank without my knowledge and consent to the extent that the circular has been sent out. I understand the circular to be made up mainly of articles clipped from the papers in the State, and to be a *rehash* of newspaper articles. I have not examined the circular critically, and my attention has not been called to anything in it which I consider as not legitimate in the present party contest. I would be pleased to know to what particular portion of the circular you refer.

Your obt. servant,

JOHN POOL.

HON. JOHN POOL—

Sir: Your letter of yesterday has just been handed me by my friend, Dupree, and allow me to say in reply that I am astonished at its spirit, character, and reasoning. You seek to justify the groundless imputation of *crime* against me, on the ground that others have maligned and made scurrilous charges against yourself and fellow-partisans! I am not acquainted with any code of morals or right that tolerates, much less justifies, such a course of conduct.

The circulation of the scandalous paper in question is the less excusable in yourself, on the ground that, from your knowledge of me for the last dozen years, you have every reason to believe me incapable of such crimes and conduct as it imputes. I do not believe that you believe the truth of such charges; it is manifest from your letter just received you do not, and yet you seek to have the misinformed—those who do not know me—believe them to be true! The world may measure and judge of your purpose and the propriety of it.

To publish the *truth* about men and things is not a prostitution of the press—but to publish *wilful falsehood* is *Th's* is deeply *criminal*, and grievous against the public as well as individuals, by whomsoever perpetrated, and I denounce it daily, as thousands can testify.

If the present were an appropriate occasion, I might join—not in a spirit of pique, hate and personal dislike—in criticising the disordered political tone of a portion of the press of this State, and denounce and deplore it, but at the same time I would trace this evil to a source not creditable or pleasing to a class of politicians who, in my judgment, have well nigh wrought the ruin of the State.

I have no newspaper organ in this city or elsewhere, nor am I in any way responsible for what editors choose to write or publish—they will answer for themselves.

I have not maligned or intentionally misrepresented you, even as a public man, on any occasion—nor have I circulated newspapers or documents of any kind against you. If I had done so, I would cheerfully answer for it; but it is due to frankness to say that I have disapproved, and do now disapprove, of your course of action towards our State and people. I think you have, in your public capacity, done them great and irreparable wrong and injury, while you might have done them lasting benefit, and reaped the rich reward of their grateful blessings; but that is apart from the matter before us now as indicated.

I care nothing for vulgar scurrility—that injures its puny authors more than me—indeed, it in the end tends to brighten virtue and an honest life, but the libelous paper of which I complain imputes disgraceful *crime* and conduct, and manifestly for the present purpose of misleading the public mind in reference to the approaching election, and this is *crime* against me, and not me alone, but the people as well. No man has a right to deceive and mislead the public mind. It is unpatriotic as well as criminal to do so. So I think and believe.

It is my duty to denounce this paper, and I shall at once do so in strong terms. It is my further duty, for the greater satisfaction of the people, to give you an opportunity to make the charges in the paper good, if you can, and hence it is my purpose to bring my suit to the next term of the Court, and if need be we can make such further settlement of our differences as may be satisfactory, at a future time. I certainly had the right to expect better things of you.

I am, your obt. servant,

JOHN POOL.

you are appeared in the same papers, and often, side by side, with them, thus giving implied countenance and encouragement, when I think it was your duty to have disown and denounce. I would not do you injustice, and would be glad to know that I have been misinformed on these points in regard to yourself.

If a press so conducted holds any influence over the votes of the people you reap the advantage for yourself and your party.

If it is me by the opposing press in the same spirit, I acknowledge no right of complaint on the part of those who countenance and circulate the one, because I, or others decline to refuse their aid in the circulation of the other. If the extracts from the Republican press are not "in any sense legitimate in a political campaign among civilized people," you will certainly agree with me that the articles which seem in your own press are less so.

I regret and condemn as much as yourself the extreme and often disgusting licentiousness into which many of the newspapers of the State have sunk. None have sunk so deep or have exercised so bad an influence on others, as your organ in this city. If you will publicly denounce that in the terms which I know your heart would dictate, I will eagerly join you in efforts to reform any abuses which my influence might tend to correct, and will discourage the circulation of all papers and extracts from papers which violate that becoming propriety and elevation of tone that should characterize the press of a free and "civilized people."

The people of North Carolina will thus effect us for any improvement we may thus effect.

For, I am fully persuaded that they are mortified and disgusted at the unreliability and inexcusable roughness and vulgarity of many of the leading newspapers of the State.

Your obt. servant,

JOHN POOL.

RALEIGH, July 6th, 1872.

HON. JOHN POOL—

Sir: Your letter of yesterday has just been handed me by my friend, Dupree, and allow me to say in reply that I am astonished at its spirit, character, and reasoning. You seek to justify the groundless imputation of *crime* against me, on the ground that others have maligned and made scurrilous charges against yourself and fellow-partisans! I am not acquainted with any code of morals or right that tolerates, much less justifies, such a course of conduct.

The circulation of the scandalous paper in question is the less excusable in yourself, on the ground that, from your knowledge of me for the last dozen years, you have every reason to believe me incapable of such crimes and conduct as it imputes. I do not believe that you believe the truth of such charges; it is manifest from your letter just received you do not, and yet you seek to have the misinformed—those who do not know me—believe them to be true! The world may measure and judge of your purpose and the propriety of it.

To publish the *truth* about men and things is not a prostitution of the press—but to publish *wilful falsehood* is *Th's* is deeply *criminal*, and grievous against the public as well as individuals, by whomsoever perpetrated. They would have more respect for a reputation in plain and temperate terms. "But I shall not presume to advise you."